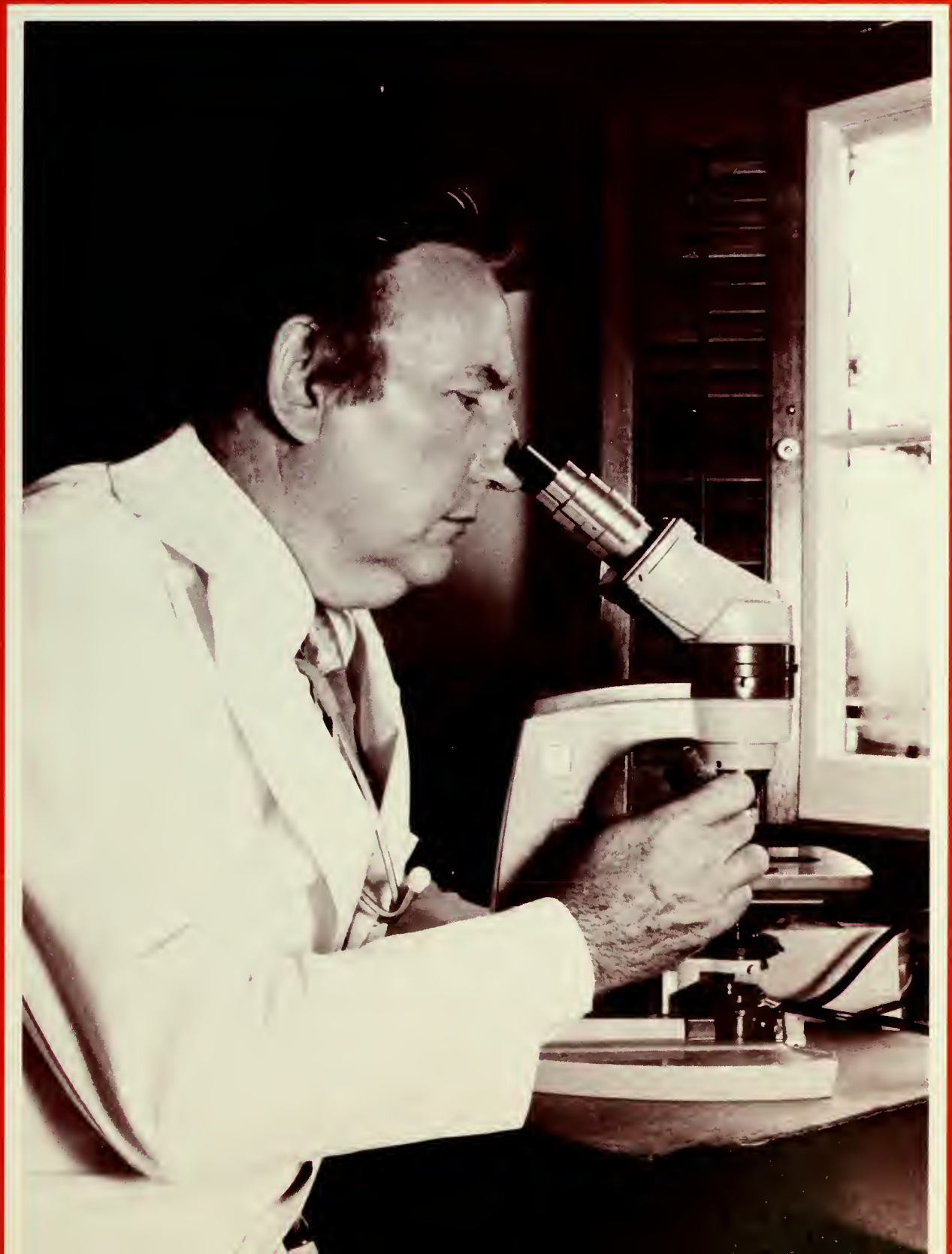
MCG Today

Medical College of Georgia, Summer 1982, Vol. 11, No. 2



We marvel at the technological advances springing up all around us. Nowadays everything seems computerized.

While we rejoice at the increased efficiency these devices give us we are saddened by the loss of the human element in our dealings with others.

No matter how much sophisticated equipment is used in providing patient care it is the person to person contact that is central in working with a patient.

Men like Curtis Hames know this. His desire to ensure that the physician of the future treats the patient in room 302 and not merely "the gallbladder in room 302" brought about the establishment of a lectureship in family practice which emphasizes the "art" of medicine. I know you will enjoy reading about this extraordinary physician from Claxton, Ga.

Everybody knows about the Bulldogs over in Athens, but who has ever heard of the Mad Dogs? The Mad Dogs are MCG's rugby team. After reading the article about this unusual sport you'll be amazed at the record they have compiled.

We all need to take inventory now and then and the readership survey included in this issue gives you an opportunity to tell us about the job we are doing in providing information about your school. Please be candid. We want to serve you better and offer articles that you are interested in, so let us know what's on your mind.

Jane Chandler's story on five generations of one family who received their eduation at MCG illustrates the tie that binds many of us to this institution.

It was great to see so many of you renewing that tie with us during our annual Homecoming. Those of you who didn't drop by to see our newly renovated offices (1425 Laney-Walker Blvd.) that we moved into this spring, please do. Bringing our PR and development offices under one roof will help us to serve you better.

JCA

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CONTENTS

Campus news 2
Just a country doctor 5
Mad Dogs and medical students 8
Readership survey 11
The Groves made MCG a family 13
The great anatomical name game 17
Class notes 19

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CAMPUS NEWS

Beth Jones (right) and Dr. Alice Demi (center) of the School of Nursing accept plaques from Nursing Alumni President Suzanne Bohler. The plaques were donated by the Alumni Association to commemorate the annual winners of the Alumni Award for best graduate student thesis and the Dean's Award for best essay by a senior student.

New graduate program in nursing

The graduate program in community health nursing in the School of Nursing at the Medical College of Georgia is accepting applications from across the state for the first class which begins fall quarter, 1982.

This is the only state-supported graduate program in community health nursing in Georgia. Funding for the program was provided by the Department of Health and Human Services.

For an application or more information write Dr. Joan Goldstein, Community Health Nursing, BE-146, School of Nursing, MCG, Augusta, 30912; or call 404/828-3676.

Bard elected fellow

Dr. Raymond Bard, dean of the School of Allied Health Sciences at MCG, has been elected a fellow in the American Society of Allied Health Professions. Bard, who was the society's president in 1973, was recognized for his leadership in allied health education.

Symposium honors Greenblatt

The International Symposium on Recent Advances in Fertility was held Dec. 6-9 in Buenos Aires, Argentina in honor of the 75th birthday of Dr. Robert Greenblatt, emeritus professor of endocrinology at MCG. Greenblatt delivered a plenary lecture and presided over one of the symposiums.

His plenary lecture was on "Dwarfs Standing on the Shoulders of Giants."

Also participating in the symposium from MCG were Dr. Virendra Mahesh, Regents' Professor and chairman of the Department of Endocrinology and Dr. Thomas Muldoon, professor of endocrinology.

Reichard elected director of RES

Dr. Sherwood Reichard, Regents' Professor of radiology and physiology at MCG, has been elected executive director of the Reticuloendothelial Society (RES).

RES is composed of approximately 1,200 scientists of various disciplines in 34 countries, investigating ways the body protects itself against disease and cancer.

Reichard will coordinate annual scientific meetings of the Society, which helps physicians, researchers, educators and students to exchange ideas with internationally renowned investigators from this country and abroad. He also will serve as a liasion between the editor-in-chief and the publisher of the *Journal of the Reticuloendothelial Society.*

Nursing satellite program expands

MCG's School of Nursing at Athens is expanding its facilities.

The Learning Resources Laboratory, formerly located at 624 S. Milledge Ave. in the Smith, Boley, Brown Building, has moved to 468 N.

Milledge Ave. in the Heritage Building.

"The additional space provides much better facilities for students and a more professional atmosphere for clinical simulation," says David Bass, assistant dean for business affairs in MCG's School of Nursing.

The satellite facility of the Medical College's School of Nursing enrolls 100 baccalaureate nursing students annually. "The move to the new building will further strengthen the School's program and emphasize MCG's commitment to the needs of the Athens area for nurses," says Dr. Mary E. Conway, dean of MCG's School of Nursing.

Dirksen appointed to NIH council

Dr. Thomas Dirksen, associate dean for biological sciences at MCG's School of Dentistry, has been named to the National Advisory Dental Research Council of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) by Richard Schweiker, secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services.

Dirksen, who holds a dental degree from the University of Illinois College of Dentistry and a PhD in biochemistry from the University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry, has been at MCG since the dental school was established in 1967.

The 12-member council reviews and evaluates dental research programs of NIH and works on problems in program planning and development. It provides guidance to the programs of NIH in relation to national health needs and considers the impact of NIH decisions on institutions which receive grant money from NIH.

In addition, the council reviews new programs before approval and provides final review for scientific merit and relevance of all applications for research grants.

Dermatology alumni award established

The Department of Dermatology at MCG has established the Dermatology Alumni Distinguished Resident Award Fund with prizes being awarded for the first time this year.

The awards will be made to two dermatology residents preparing the best manuscript for publication. The winner will receive $750 and the runner-up $250. A committee of faculty members from MCG's Dermatology Department who were former residents at MCG will judge the entries, which must be submitted by July 1.

Dr. Beverly Sanders, a former dermatology resident in the MCG program and a private practitioner in Macon, is given much of the credit for organizing the award fund and generating interest in its growth. He, and others who helped establish the fund, say the awards will be a way of stimulating scholarship among dermatology residents.

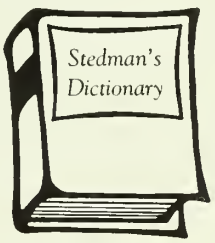
This is believed to be the first dermatology award of its kind among residency programs in the country.

Schuster edits entries for *Stedman's*

Dr. George Schuster, professor of oral biology and coordinator of dental microbiology and associate professor of cell and molecular biology at MCG, has spent portions of the past four years editing the dental entries for the 24th edition of *Stedman's Medical Dictionary*.

"The project involved going through all the dental entries in the previous edition and updating the definitions, deleting the obsolete entries and writing definitions for new terms. In some cases I also had to redefine terms where the definitions were not accurate," says Schuster.

The dentist wrote the definitions of words in his area of expertise and consulted with other dentists in their specialty areas. "Some of the people I consulted with were from other dental schools, but the majority were from MCG's dental school. We have some of the top people in the country in most of the dental specialties right here," he says.



Physicians elected to society

Three physicians at MCG have been elected members of the Southern Society of Clinical Investigations.

Dr. Abdulla M. Abdulla, associate professor of medicine; Dr. John Peter Rissing, associate professor of medicine and chief of the infectious diseases section at MCG and the V.A. Medical Center in Augusta; and Dr. Max E. Stachura, professor of medicine and endocrinology and chief of the metabolic and endocrine diseases section at MCG and VAMC, were named members during the annual meeting of the society. Election to the society is based on achievement in clinical investigation and research.

GWVNH receives accreditation

The Georgia War Veterans Nursing Home, Augusta, has been awarded a two-year certificate of accreditation by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals (JCAH). The nursing home is operated by MCG.

Accreditation means the GWVNH has voluntarily sought to be measured against the JCAH's national standards. The accreditation program assists facilities in pursuing high quality health care. JCAH accreditation gives professional, national recognition to health care facilities.

The JCAH is a private, non-profit organization created by and composed of health care professionals. It is governed by representatives from the American College of Surgeons, American College of Physicians, American Dental Association, American Hospital Association and American Medical Association.

First triple organ donation

The first triple organ donation in Georgia took place at Talmadge Hospital in January.

The parents of a 15-year-old boy who died at Talmadge from severe head injuries he received when he was struck by a car made the decision to donate the organs.

Doctors from the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center flew to Augusta to receive the liver to transplant in a 36-year-old man in Pittsburgh. Doctors from the University of Virginia flew to Augusta on the same day to receive the heart. The heart was transplanted to a 49-year-old man in Richmond. One kidney was transplanted to a man in St. Louis and the other to a woman in Atlanta.

Dr. Richard Treat, director of trauma services at Talmadge worked with the transplant teams. He said that every state "has formed legal requirements so physicians can declare them (the donors) non-viable or brain-dead."

Mary Anne House, MCG transplant coordinator, says kidneys can be preserved for up to 72 hours. A heart must be transplanted within six to eight hours and a liver within 12 hours.

"Just a country doctor"

Editor's Note: *Following his graduation in 1944 from MCG, Dr. Curtis G. Hames returned to his hometown of Claxton, Ga. In addition to treating patients, he began carrying out research on high blood pressure, heart disease and nutrition.*

His work on many varied projects has brought him national recognition. The $250,000 Curtis G. Hames Professorship and Lectureship in Family Practice was established this fall at MCG.

In the following interview the physician talks about his eventful career.

Dr. Hames' current research involves him in an international study of the importance of selenium content of platelets in association with cardiovascular disease.

Could you explain how a "country doctor" from a small Georgia town became a respected international authority on heart disease?

Let me say in the beginning I do not feel that I am a world authority on any subject, much less so vast and complicated a subject as heart disease. Anything I might say should only be construed in light of my own limited experience. In regard to the "international aspect", if any, it may have come about through our findings beginning in the literature which in this modern age seems to go around the world in a little over 3 weeks. That's the usual time lag before one receives requests for reprints. Secondly, it may be due in part to the large number of students and scientists from many parts of the world who have either worked or visited with us.

You direct the only totally biracial community epidemiological research program in the world where the principal investigator is also a part and product of the community. Why did you choose to study cardiovascular disease?

I chose to study cardiovascular disease for several reasons; first, it is by far the number one cause of death in the U.S. Second, the data collected over a period of years suggests that cardiovascular disease has higher prevalence rates in this area than any other area in the country. Third, I observed a paradox of blacks having twice as much high blood pressure or hypertension, which ordinarily increases the risk for coronary disease; had four times less coronary disease than white males.

Tell us how you developed this program over the years.

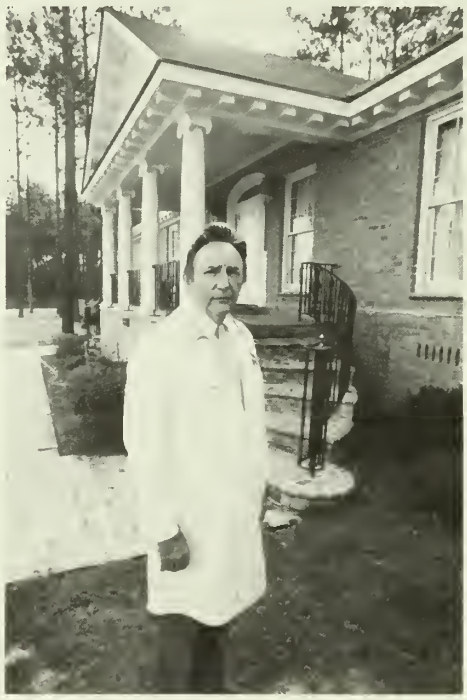
Stated simply, we took an inventory of everyone's health almost 20 years ago; and as the years have passed and diseases have developed, we have been able to look back and correlate different parameters of health with the subsequent development of different diseases: i.e., the relationship of blood pressure to the development of stroke — the relationship of hypertension to congestive heart failure — the relationship of Vitamin A levels to cancer.

How did you discover the deficiency of the trace mineral selenium in the soil areas where people have a high rate of cardiovascular problems?

The coastal plains of Georgia and the two Carolinas where the altitude is 1,000 feet or less represents an area that was covered by the ocean some 200 million years ago. This geographically defined area appears to describe the area of increased cardiovascular disease. At the same time, the mountainous areas of north Georgia have some of the lowest death rates due to cardiovascular disease in the country. Comparative studies done between the two areas suggested a mineral deficiency may be responsible for the increased cardiovascular disease seen. Since a number of elements were deficient, the next problem was to decide which element could produce the various clinical manifestations found in our population. By going through the biochemical of all the elements in the periodic table, it appeared selenium may be related to what we had observed. This was the clue that interestingly enough brought our attention to selenium. Further study did demonstrate low selenium in the soil and in the biological active component of selenium which is glutathione peroxidase activity. We have continued collaborating with others in studying the relationship of selenium to the production of prostaglandins, including prostacyclin thromboxane which are intimately involved in maintaining the normal homeostatic balance between the blood's increased tendency to clot vs the decreased tendency to clot.

Tell us about your current research in an international study on the link between selenium and cardiovasuclar disease.

In looking at other parts the world, we find that not only the southeastern coastal plains of Georgia and the Carolinas have a low selenium area but also Kishan Province in China has a selenium deficiency disease called Kishan's Disease which produces a type of cardiac myopathy in which young children develop acute congestive heart failure and die of pulmonary edema. The low selenium area of Finland is known for having the highest coronary disease rates in the world. However, paradoxically, New Zealand has low selenium areas in which there has been no demonstrated disease associated with the low levels. So you can see the picture is complicated and suggests that if indeed selenium is involved in different disease processes, they are modified by different circumstances. To understand which factors may modify or protect against selenium-deficient diseases may be as important as knowing diseases can be produced in deficient selenium states. The Chinese have five million children on the selenium supplement at this time and appear to have virtually eliminated this serious disease in their population. The same supplemental dietary approach is being carried out in Finland. If it does appear to be protective against development of cardiovascular disease, the prospects of selenium ultimately being tried in this country are a possibility.



The Claxton physician designed his Williamburg-style office complex. In his office basement are freezers holding hundreds of vials of food samples, and assorted tissue specimens dating over the past 23 years of his heart disease study.

Who were your heroes when you were growing up?

My heroes as I grew up were always men of science. Thomas Edison, Albert Einstein. Probably the role model for my own career was the family doctor who delivered me and whose practice I took over when he retired. Albert Schweitzer was also one of my heroes.

Could you describe the ideal physician?

The physician I am attempting to describe in answer to your question is a composite of many people's thoughts and represents a goal we aspire to attain. It has been said that to the real physician nothing human is strange or repulsive, for the true physician has interest in the wise, the foolish, the proud and the humble, the stoic hero and the whining rogue. He cares; he cares about people. It has also been said that only through studying the history of medicine can one appreciate that to be a physician in the true sense of the word is to be not only a wise man, but above all, a good man. To be a physician, in other words, is to be a whole man who is able to fulfill his task as scientist with professional quality and integrity as a human being with a kind heart and high ideals and as a member of society with honesty and efficiency. He must know far more than simple medicine or laboratory diagnosis; his skills depend not simply on what he was taught in school, but on his emotional maturity as manifested by a sensitive self-cultivated ability to see deeply and accurately into the problems of another human being. To me, the true physician should be able to bring to the suffering patient a quiet sense of humility, dignity, confidence and security based upon the conviction that all will be done that can be done. He should realize his patient is fearful and hopeful. To strive to be this kind of physician is my obligation to the profession and to the patient. I truly believe he who uses his medical knowledge with courage, humility and wisdom will

provide a unique service for his fellow man and will build an edifice of character within himself.

These are the qualities, hopefully, our lectureship in family practice will instill in coming generations of young physicians.

What advice do you have for a senior medical student who is about to "go out to the real world"?

To give advice would imply that one has the answer. With the diversity of the human mind and diversity of lifestyles, I would in no way attempt to impose my lifestyle on another individual. It is the mosaic fabric of diversity that in so many ways gives life its meaning. Historically, both as individuals and as cultures, each succeeding generation has tried to implant its own lifestyle, often to great detriment, on another society such as the Spanish who made a very determined attempt to completely obliterate Aztec culture in Mexico. However, to follow the Hippocratic Oath which all of us took is probably as good advice as one could give today just as it was 1500 years ago when it was first written.

Why should a medical student want to practice in a rural community?

Most studies show that those who practice in rural areas as a rule come from rural areas. This has been demonstrated in multiple surveys conducted by the American Medical Association as well as others. I see many virtues and many exciting reasons for practicing in a rural area. Particularly, it obviously offers a more stable environment as suggested by the surveys. Also, physicians are oftentimes much more needed in rural areas rather than in urban areas. And, the opportunities for less hectic life are there, including more time to enjoy a greater degree of contact with nature such as fishing, hunting and farming or similar activities.

As a collaborative member of a research group you shared in the Albert Lasker Award for your work in helping to develop methods for controlling hypertension at the community level. You have written numerous scientific articles and lectured around the world. What has been the most rewarding part of your work?

There have been many rewarding parts to my work: the vantage point as a family physician viewing human nature, sharing the hopes and despair of my patients; the opportunity to play a small part in helping to obliterate diseases that have plagued mankind since the beginning of time; helping to provide population field trials for measles and mumps vaccine — (the incidence rate of measles in the U.S. has fallen 78 percent since the introduction of the measles vaccine, according to the State Health Department), not one single case of measles has been reported in Georgia since last August. Another example was supplying the Australian antigen patient serum which ultimately played a small part in reducing the death and disability from hepatitis was also very rewarding.

What changes should be made in the way researchers pursue their interests?

To a large extent this depends on the approach to research — some scientists are oriented particularly toward applied research; others may be characterized by having the free-spirit approach. They enjoy research for knowledge's sake without any regard as to its practical application. Since both are essential to the gathering of the fruits of research, I think each should be given an opportunity to work within the framework of his interests.

In referring to the practice of medicine, you have said that "oftentimes we find ourselves spending a lot of our time admiring our science and talking about what science can do, while the spirituality of man gets very little attention." A lot has been written about the humanistic, holistic concept of education. What does the term mean to you and why did you decide to have this as the focus for the professorship endowed in your name?

Historically, as we all know, medicine had its origin in the early beginnings of civilization in parallel with the church. The first physicians were indeed priests or other members of the religious orders who in the early times could do no more than administer the simple bindings of the wounds or anointing of oil and give moral support. The two are intimately involved in the basic philosophy of compassion and concern. The benefit for a long time was viewed with a certain degree of skepticism in terms that has been called "the Horthorne effect," "the placebo effect," and any number of designations. However, recently there has been a great breakthrough in our knowledge concerning the physiology of support whether it be through faith or through group support or in some other form. For instance, proper motivation as part of the general defense system prepares the body for the well-known "fight or flight" posture even to the point of administering morphine-like substance to the brain to withstand greater pain or increase the body's ability to hold tuberculosis or cancer in abeyance. These changes can now be measured in the laboratory, proving more or less for the first time our ability to measure the power of faith whether it be in one's doctor or one's religion. The explosion in technology, with the loss of human concern and compassion which inspired confidence and faith in the past, will be lost if we do not teach young students the profound importance of this support system in the healing process.

Mad Dogs and medical students

by Doug Vinson

The MCG Rugby Club finished the fall season with a 10-2 record. They also won the Coastal Area Touring Side Tournament held in Statesboro.

Watching a rugby game is like viewing amoebas through a microscope — the players constantly align themselves in strange formations.

One minute they look like a chain of south sea islands as they "peel out" and try to pass and kick the ball downfield. The next minute they are bunched together like New York commuters on a rush-hour train as they form a "scrum", "ruck", or "maul."

During the 80-minute game the two teams attack each other with the fierceness of Russian cossacks. Bruised and battered, it's hard to tell the victors from the vanquished, but MCG M.D.'s (Mad Dogs) have managed to chalk up a 31-3 win over the Golden Isles Rugby Club.

The bumper sticker "Give blood play rugby" isn't simply pep club boosterism; rugby is a physical game. If more people played rugby there might be fewer frustrated souls pent up in psychiatric wards, but orthopedic offices would be filled to capacity.

A recent rule change has made the sport more humane. Previously no substitutions for injuries were allowed. That meant at the end of the game a team might have 10 or 11 bedraggled members remaining (of a 15 man team). Now, a world-wide ruling states at halftime, substitutions may by made for injuries only. During the second half, a substitution may be made at any time for an injury. Sounds very civilized, but there's a catch — only two substitutions are allowed in the entire game.

Rugby in Augusta, Ga. seems as natural as an eskimo drinking ice tea; somehow you can't picture it, but the MCG rugby club has taken root right in the heart of Bulldog Country.

The game got its start 84 years ago in the town of Rugby, England. Players are quick to point out that there is no such thing as "professional" rugby.

Following its birth in the 1890's the game spread among the major universities in England and Europe. Rugby clubs were quickly established at the Ivy League schools, but until recently, clubs below the Mason-Dixon line were few and far between.

The story goes that the MCG Rugby Club was formed by medical students Jim McMillan and Dan Ferguson over beer at Squeaky's (a well-known watering-hole in Augusta) in 1974.

Mike Harrison, a graduate in cell and molecular biology from MCG, was one of the original members of the team and still plays the game when he is not working with his real estate company.

"I remember the first game we played. Nobody knew the rules or even really how to play, so we played it like football. What was amazing was that we were leading at the half and didn't know how we'd done it" Harrison recalls.

What they lacked in experience, they made up for in enthusiasm and within two seasons the Mad Dogs became a competitive team within its league.

In the fall of 1976 the team was

invited to its first tournament at Hilton Head, South Carolina. The team members had no hopes of championship honors, but they were determined to play hard. A surprising first round victory over an Atlanta squad brought a spirit of team unity into the semifinals and the Mad Dogs won a hard-fought match against a team from Charlotte, N.C. The team advanced to the championship game against a seasoned team from the University of Maryland. The aggressiveness and team play of the MCG squad resulted in an unexpected runaway victory for the Mad Dogs.

The MCG Club finished the 1981 fall season with a 10-2 record. They also won the Coastal Area Touring Side Tournament held in Statesboro this fall. The team regularly places a half a dozen players on the Georgia all-state club.

Besides regular games and tournaments, the M.D.'s will travel to Europe for a biannual tour playing teams in Bayone, France; Madrid, Spain; Valencia, Spain; Alicante, Spain and Carcassone, France.

The Mad Dogs achievements are all the more notable when you consider that on-call schedules, rotations and studies prevent all the team members from attending the twice-a-week practice sessions.

Despite their success, the team has no place to call home. Although the club receives some funding from MCG, the team has to practice at various sites around the Augusta area. Home games are played at a local high school.

"Land is at a premium anywhere you look, but it would be a great help if we had a regular place to practice and play our home games," says Dr. Edouard Servy, the team's coach.

The majority of the team is made up of medical students, but membership is open to anyone who is interested in the game.

The game looks relatively simple, but a casual reading of the rule book will make you reach for the Rolaids.

"It takes about six months to a year to master the rules. You just have to get out there and play. That's the quickest way to learn," says team captian Martin Truett.

A distinct British flavor is evident in the wording of the rules. Take rule or "law" 26 on Foul Play.

"Foul Play is any action by a player which is contrary to the letter and spirit of the Game and includes obstruction, unfair play, misconduct, dangerous play, unsporting behavior, retaliation and repeated infringements."

Can you imagine John McEnroe addressing the referee as "Sir" before he questions a call? That's the way they do it in rugby. The referee is treated with reverential respect. After all this is supposed to be a game played by gentlemen.

Coach Servy and team captain Truett exemplify the courtly, gentlemanly aspect of the game.

"There is a lot of tradition involved with the game and even though it is a rough sport all the players are expected to adhere to the rules and treat each other with respect," says Servy.

"Most of our success and the spirit of the team can be attributed to Dr. Servy's knowledge of the game (Servy played rugby for several well-known teams in France) and the way he instills enthusiasm in the players," says Truett.

Servy says there are no prima donnas in rugby. "You can't advance the ball unless the whole team works together. It's truly a team sport. Contrary to popular opinion it takes finesse to play the game. It's not all tackling. There have been many instances where we were outweighed by another team, but we won by superior ball handling and strategy. You need people of all shapes and sizes to play rugby. It's not just for big guys."

The ruggers play with gusto and celebrate with gusto. Stories abound about the traditional after-game parties. Servy says the drinking image associated with the sport is "exaggerated." Just the same the women's temperance league will find few recruits among the ranks of the ruggers.

Why do they play the game? In talking to the players you'll hear the same phrases.

"It's a release, something totally different from medical school."

"It gives me a break from my studies and a chance to be with a great bunch of guys."

"You meet some unusual people and you get a chance to play a tough game."

In an age of multi-million dollar contracts, strikes, and children's leagues that stress hypercompetitiveness to the point that kids

A "scrum" is one of the more common formations in rugby. Both teams close up ranks, face each other and a middle player on the front row of each team called the "hooker" tires to knock the ball to one of the outside men when the ball is put into play.

can hardly enjoy the sport, it's refreshing to see a group of students paying for their own uniforms, equipment and transportation to play a game they enjoy.

The real story here is not about an unusual sport being played at a medical school or even the success of a team under adverse circumstances. It's about a group of men who shed their white coats and throw their books in a locker for a few hours a week to play a game just for the fun of it. It's about the eternal boy inside the man that escapes for a brief time from the pressure of "making it" in their studies and careers to be with people they like; doing something they like. Call it esprit de corps, camaraderie, or team unity — the Mad Dogs have it.

Each team is allowed only two substitutions during the 80 minute game.

Help us enlarge our corporate support

It would help us to know the name of a company executive with an interest in medical education, research, or patient care.

Development of private sector support to maintain quality health care education in Georgia is important.

If you know of a company, a company executive or others who might be interested in talking with us, won't you please send us the information?

_____

Name and Title

_____

Company

_____

Remarks

Contact: Alex Vaughn
Associate Director for Development
Institutional Relations
1425 Laney-Walker Blvd.
Medical College of Georgia
Augusta, GA 30912
(404) 828-2940

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It's about TIME that we asked your opinion about your magazine, *MCG Today*. Please take a few minutes to answer this survey and use the enclosed business reply envelope to mail your response. Your answers will help the editorial staff improve this magazine. Thank you.

1. How long have you been receiving *MCG Today?* _____

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   - ☐ Alumnus if so, what school _____
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3. Where do you live?
   - ☐ Georgia
   - ☐ Southeast, but not Georgia
   - ☐ Other section of the United States
   - ☐ Out of the country

4. Do you feel well informed
   - about what is happening on campus ☐ Yes ☐ No
   - about other alumni, what they do? ☐ Yes ☐ No
   - about the needs of the Medical College? ☐ Yes ☐ No

5. What are the three most important things you would like to know about MCG?
   _____
   _____
   _____

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   - ☐ Newsletter
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   - ☐ Other — please specify _____.

8. If you had a choice about the way you receive information concerning your school, which would you choose?
   - ☐ Short newsletter
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   - ☐ *MCG Today,* with changes — please specify what changes you would like to see:

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9. Who reads the magazine in your household? _____

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    Do you enjoy reading it? ☐ Yes ☐ No

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Please name these publications:_____

12. How does *MCG Today* compare with these other publications?
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Please give specific examples why you either like *MCG Today* or other alumni publication more:
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13. What do you believe is the primary purpose of *MCG Today*?
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14. In light of this purpose, how would you rate the overall effectiveness of the magazine? ☐ Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor

15. What do you believe the primary purpose of the magazine should be?_____
_____

16. Do you trust this magazine to tell you the whole truth about the school? ☐ Yes ☐ No

17. Please list subjects you would like to see in future issues:
_____
_____
Subjects that you would like to drop from this magazine:
_____
_____
What has been your favorite article in this magazine?
_____
_____

18. Please use the rest of the space to tell us what you like and dislike about the magazine:
_____
_____
_____

The Groves made MCG a family tradition

by Jane Downing Chandler

Mrs. Chandler is the wife of Dr. A. Bleakley Chandler, chairman of the Department of Pathology at MCG.

A review of MCG alumni records reveals many have made it a family tradition to earn their MD degrees from the Medical College of Georgia.

One such family is the Groves' which began its tradition in 1849 with the graduation of John Fergus Groves.

His son, William Hammond Groves, graduated in 1880. William's son, John Coleman Groves, graduated in 1902 and his son-in-law, Ellis Roberts May in 1904, followed by a grandson, Wyatt Hammond Groves in 1924, whose cousin Rebecca Groves-Daneman graduated in 1959.

John Fergus Groves, the first graduate, was born in Madison County, Nov. 12, 1822. He was the grandson of the first Groves, Stephen, to come to Georgia from Lancashire, England, via Pennsylvania.

John Fergus Groves entered medical school in Augusta when he was 23 years old. He had studied one year with Dr. Crawford Long, that being the custom of the time. He graduated from medical school at 27, married at 31, was a Captain in the Confederate Army at 41, opened a drugstore in Dalton at 47, and died at 80.

When Dr. Frank Boland in his book *The First Anesthetic* was confirming that Dr. Long was the first to use ether as an anesthetic, he used a letter from Dr. Groves as part of the proof:

In 1844, soon after I attained my majority, I decided to adopt medicine as my profession and began to think where and under whom I should begin the preparatory study. My father asked me to choose among the number of physicians I knew, the one I preferred to act as preceptor to me. Knowing Dr. Long so well and believing him to be a man of no ordinary ability, I at once fixed upon him as my choice. I entered Dr. Long's office in May, 1844, as the first student ever under his care. As I progresed with my studies, he saw fit to make known to me his discovery by the use of which he could perform surgical operations without giving any pain to his patient.

Dr. John Fergus Groves of Cohutta, '49 died in the same year that his grandson, John Coleman Groves graduated from MCG. Dr. J. F. Groves lived to the age of 80.

Not satisfied, however, that there was not more to learn about his great discovery, he proposed that we test it further, personally, which we did in his office, where with closed doors we administered it to each other to prove its perfect anesthetic effect, also to discover any bad effect to the subject etherized. Owing to the prejudice and ignorance of the populace, Dr. Long was prevented from using ether in as many cases as he might have. Thus in the two years preceeding my entering Dr. Long's office, he had only about six cases in which to try the anesthetic effects of ether.

The first case that came under his care where its use was applicable after my going into his office was not until January 8, 1845, which was the case of a Negro boy having two fingers to amputate, caused by neglected burns. I, as the only student still with the doctor, he had me to accompany him, to see the operation and assist in the administration of ether. The first finger was removed without pain, the second without ether, the child suffered extremely. This was done to prove that insensibility to pain was due to the agent used.

Soon after this in January, Dr. J. D. Long (a cousin) came into the office as a fellow student; later toward Spring came P. A. Wilhite and August came Dr. Long's brother, H. R. J. Long. We four remained there at Dr. Long's office as students until the opening of the fall term of the medical colleges. (Signed) J. F. Groves, MD Sworn and subscribed to and before me, Dec. 15, 1894. Wm. H. Wilson, NP, Cohutta, Ga.

Dr. L. A. Dugas invited Dr. Crawford Long to speak at MCG in 1848 and it was here in the amphitheater in the old Medical College building on Telfair Street that Dr. Long first publically announced his discovery.[1]

There were 37 students, six faculty members, and a scholastic term of four months when the first Dr. Groves graduated in 1849.

Four years after he graduated from medical school, Dr. John Fergus Groves married Eliza Jane Cooksey who, at 16, was almost half her husband's age. Tall and queenly with lovely manners, she was an accomplished equestrienne, fond of reading, and did beautiful needlework. Because of her early marriage, she had little formal education and was determined to have her children educated. William Hammond Groves, the second doctor in this family, was born just after Eliza Jane's 17th birthday.

Dr. William Hammond Groves, '80 was born on December 17, 1853, four years after his father graduated from MCG.

Dr. and Mrs. Groves moved from Madison county to Whitfield in north Georgia just before the Civil War began to be near Eliza Jane's parents. They sold everything and Dr. Groves left a large practice. He then joined the Confederate Army as a Captain.

During the Civil War, like so many other wives of the time, Eliza Jane assumed management of the plantation, control of the slaves, and care of her family, often saying it was easier to go to the front than to stay at home. Dr. Groves said many times he was "tempted to neglect his duties, but his wife's gentle reminders brought him back to their faithful discharge." Eliza Jane was described as having a pure and sweet self-sacrificing spirit, a strong character, and strong religious convictions.

After the war they started a new life in Dalton. They had lost slaves, crops, material possessions and had nothing left but their land and a team of horses. Their freed slaves could not adjust themselves to the new state of affairs and wanted to remain with Dr. and Mrs. Groves. Dr. Groves was willing to have his former slaves stay on and pay them wages, but the law required him to go before the bureau agent and let the agent make the contracts with former slaves. Dr. Groves refused to have his own right usurped and decided to employ only white hands.

Most drugstores before the end of the century were run by doctors and in March, 1869, Dr. Groves too opened a drugstore in the Tibbs Hotel in Dalton. His ad in the Dalton Times states:

"New Drug Store in Dalton
Everything pure and
Fresh, 2 Tibbs House

Dr. J. F. Groves begs leave to announce to the citizens of Whitfield County and adjoining counties that he has just opened in this city, a large and carefully selected (in person) stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, and standard patent medicines, wine and liquors of the purest and finest qualities, GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS, VARNISHES, oils, white lead, painters brushes, etc., etc. Dye stuff, spices, essences, lamp fixtures, lamps, oils and soaps, most popular and fragrant perfumes, purest and best lily white. All kinds of brushes. PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED BY THE DOCTOR HIMSELF. With experience of 20 years practice of physics and thorough knowledge of the drug business, I felt not the least presumptuous in stating to those who may favor me with their patronage, that perfect satisfaction will be given in every particular. Remember the NEW DRUG STORE where everything is fresh and pure in the Tibbs House, No. 2 between Hotel Entrance and Tibbs and Kenner's store. J. F. Groves.

Eliza Jane's influence in the selection of the merchandise is obvious.

William Hammond Groves, the first of Dr. and Mrs. John Fergus Groves' eight children, was married in February, 1877, at the age of 24 and brought his bride, Mary Jane Coleman, home to live with his mother and father for a year.

William Hammond Groves was not only extremely close to his parents, he was greatly influenced by his father as well. He worked on the battlefield with his father when he was 10 and 11 years old, treating the wounded at Chicamauga, Tenn. When asked about his experience in the Civil War, family legend has it he was most impressed by the number of amputations and said they had to cut off so many arms and legs so fast that the doctors just threw the limbs out the window of the makeshift hospital and they were stacked up on the ground like firewood.

Three years after his marriage, William Hammond Groves graduated from MCG. There were 31 students in the class of 1880. Six years earlier the Medical College had become the medical department of the University of Georgia. The City Hospital and the Freedman's Hospital were used for teaching purposes and these two hospitals as well as the City Dispensary were under the control of the faculty of the school. There was a 13-member faculty by this time.

Dr. William Hammond Groves lived and practiced medicine in Lincoln County. As a physician he was characterized as dignified and courteous, tender, attentive and patient. "Cautious in his investigations he rarely failed in making a true diagnosis." He would rather "err on the side of prudence than that of rashness. In his practice he added dignity to his profession by his elevated and upright conduct."[2]

Dr. William Hammond Groves died from a sudden heart attack in his office in 1894 at age 41.

Dr. William Hammond Groves and his wife had seven children. A son, John Coleman Groves, graduated from MCG in 1902. A daughter, Mabel, married another MCG graduate, Ellis Roberts May (class of 1904).

Dr. John Coleman Groves was born

Dr. John Coleman Groves in 1902, the year he graduated from MCG. He was born on February 16, 1880, the year his father graduated from MCG. He died on November 27, 1911, at the young age of 31.

in Lincolnton, Feb. 16, 1880, less than a month before his father's graduation from medical school.

In 1899 when he was 19 years old, he married May Sale of Lincolnton and the same year entered MCG.

Dr. John Coleman Groves graduated in 1902 in ceremonies from the same building on Telfair Street where his father and grandfather received their diplomas. The school had just been changed to a four-year school with a term of six months each year. There were 49 in his class: among them were Richard Vanderhorst Lamar (later to become professor of bacteriology and pathology), William Richardson Houston (later to become professor of medicine), and William Dickson Jennings, (father of William Dickson Jennings, Jr., class of 1949 and former Mayor of Augusta). Dr. Eugene Foster, dean, and Dr. William Doughty, (professor of surgery, who had taught his father) were still there.

Dr. John Coleman Groves, like his father, practiced in Lincolnton. His office was in his house (now owned by the widow of his son, Dr. Wyatt Hammond Groves). This is a white frame two-story house built in 1848 and bought by Dr. Groves in 1906. The central entrance hall was the waiting room for the patients. The office and examining room were on the right of the hall. The living and dining rooms were on the left of the hall. The kitchen was at the back, and stairs in the hall led to two bedrooms upstairs. This house, restored by Mrs. Wyatt Hammond Groves and the late Dr. Groves, contains much of the original furniture.

Dr. John Coleman Groves kept meticulous records and his ledgers have been preserved. From one ledger, we find that he adjusted his bills according to the patients' ability to pay and sold the patients their medicine; and it was not unusual for him to lend patients money. The average office visit was $2 in 1905. Medicine was often 25¢. An accouchement was $10 as was a visit and staying with the patient all night. A tooth extraction was 50¢. Attending a cow was $5, which "was settled by chickens." Removal of a growth from an eye was $2. Examinations for the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company were $5 each.

In 1908 Dr. John Coleman Groves was appointed delegate to the International Congress on Tuberculosis in Washington, D.C., by Governor Hoke Smith of Georgia. (At the turn of the century tuberculosis was the most common cause of death in the United States; 200 deaths per 100,000 population in contast to 2 deaths per 100,000 population today.) The state did not pay the expense of the delegates, but it was quite an honor to be asked to attend this congress which was organized in Paris in 1898 and was meeting in this country for the first time. Dr. Groves also received an invitation to attend a reception at the White House in connection with this meeting.

Dr. Groves took an active part in local affairs as well and was active in the Masons. He was Worshipful Master of the Lincolnton Lodge #354.

Dr. John Coleman Groves died of typhoid fever he caught from a patient at age 31. His brother-in-law, Dr. Ellis May (class of 1904), was with him when he died.[3]

John Coleman's wife, May, raised their two sons; one became a judge, Lucius Coleman Groves (nicknamed Tiny because he was so tall), and one a doctor, Wyatt Hammond Groves. John Coleman's niece, Rebecca Groves-Daneman (class of 1959), is now a psychiatrist at Central State Hospital in Milledgeville.

Wyatt Hammond Groves was born in 1901 during his father's junior year at MCG. At 23 he was graduated from MCG on June 2, 1924, in the college's 93rd commencement. The school had

Dr. Wyatt Hammond Groves in 1924, the year he graduated from MCG.

moved to the Newton Building by this time and had a faculty of 50. Dr. William Henry Doughty, Jr. (one of his father's teachers), was dean; and there were 31 students in his class. Dr. G. Lombard Kelly, later to become dean (1934-1950) and the first president of the Medical College of Georgia (1950-1953), was a classmate.

Dr. Hammond Groves moved to Clearwater, Fla., after his graduation and became associated with the Morton Plant Hospital (named after the Florida railroad magnate and financier). He lived in Bell Aire Estates in Pinellas County. He was soon appointed county physician and had the responsibilities of that office for many years.

It was during the early part of his medical career while he was caring for the county patients that Dr. Hammond Groves became interested in the use of x-ray, particularly in the diagnosis of tuberculosis. This had also been one of his father's interests.

He was instrumental in the establishment of one of the first units of this kind on the west coast of Florida.

When Dr. Hammond Groves resigned from the position of radiologist and chief of staff at the Morton Plant Hospital where he had been active for 34 years, he was made radiologist emeritus. He also served as physician to the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad for 25 years and was recognized for his long service to the railroad in 1968. He was very interested in the Child Guidance Clinic in Pinellas County. He was active in medical societies and was a member of the American Medical Association, the Florida Medical Association, the Pinellas Medical Society, and was a Fellow of the International Academy of Medicine. He was also a member of the Masons' Lincolnton Lodge #354.

During World War II Dr. Groves followed the family tradition of military service and was a Lt. Colonel in the South Pacific. He was commanding officer of hospitals in Tinian and Saipan. In the four years he was in the Medical Corps he spent part of the time at Walter Reed Hospital where he received additional training in radiology.

Dr. Groves retired from active medical practice in 1959. In 1973 he and his second wife, Mrs. Lee Onley Groves, moved back to Lincolnton. They began restoring the Groves' family home, "Magnolia Groves," and he devoted more time to his hobby of gardening and growing roses. Dr. Groves died two years later. He had one daughter, Marillyn Groves Zurek, and two grandchildren. He was active in the Presbyterian church in Lincolnton and after his death a stone bench at the church was dedicated to him.

The Groves family physicians share another tradition with many other MCG alumni, that is the love, esteem, and respect their parents gave them and the dedication they themselves gave to the practice of medicine.

Dr. Rebecca Groves Daneman, '54, daughter of Judge Lucius Groves, now living in Milledgeville, Georgia.

[1]Young, Hugh H. "Crawford W. Long: The pioneer in ether anesthesia" Bulletin, *The History of Medicine.* Vol. 12, 1942, p. 204.

[2]"Death of Dr. W. H. Groves," *The Lincoln Journal,* Lincolnton, Georgia, Dec., 1894.

[3]Dr. May found the first case of tularemia known to the Augusta Chapter of the American Medical Association. He diagnosed and successfully treated his patient. Washington, D.C., was the nearest laboratory able to test a specimen from the patient so the positive report came from there.

The great anatomical name game or

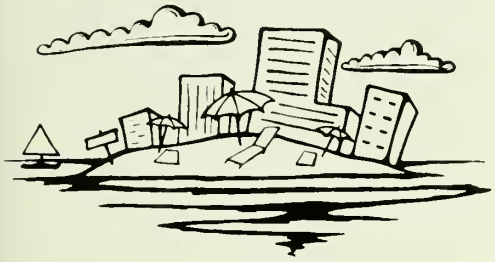
"How Do You Get to Darwin's Tubercule From Bottcher's Ganglion?"

by Doug Vinson

Pick a gland, any gland. More than likely somebody has hung their name on it — Bartholin's, Brunner's, Cowper's, Frankel's, Moll's, Montgomery's, Morgagni's, Rivini's (early Italian designer gland), even Zukerlandl's.

There is hardly a nook or cranny in the body that doesn't bear the name of an Italian Renaissance anatomist, medieval German surgeon or an 18th century British microbiologist.

The names of some of these structures are as colorful as the name of rural Southern towns. Do you know where you find the islets of Langerhans, or the apophysis of Ingrasias? Are they vacation retreats on the French Riviera? No, the islets are in



your pancreas and the apophysis is in the brain. How about the anturm of Highmore? Could he be a distant cousin of the Earl of Abercorn? Wrong again. It's located in the nasal mucous membrane.

To the layman the names of most anatomical structures sound like Greek fraternities or Italian pizza parlors, but these self-christened body parts provide a welcome relief from the innumerable combinations of Latin prefixes and suffixes.

You'll never run across an eponym as pedestrian as John, Charlie, Sally, or Sue. It's always an impressive name that conjures up a picture of a scholarly man in a white coat with a gray beard and gold rim glasses. I guess Sam's ossicles instead of Andernach's ossicles doesn't quite have the proper scientific aura about it. (He could become confused with an ice cream vendor at Time Square.)

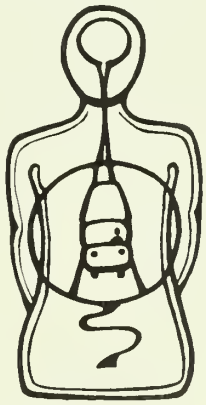
Like prospectors staking claims during the Gold Rush Days, these folks have poured over the body putting their John Hancock's on ganglions and membranes before you could say reticuloendotheliosis.

By discovering (or claiming to have discovered) a particular feature of anatomy, hundreds of scientists have forever anchored their names, like the feet of the famous at Groumman's Chinese Theatre, in the pages of physiology textbooks for future generations of freshmen medical students to memorize.

A founding father of anatomy, Andrea Vesalius, who published the first comprehensive account and illustration of the body, only named two obscure and unusual places in the body for himself.

Leonardo Da Vinci was either humble or needed a better press agent. His anatomical drawings are true works of art and his early studies of the body are remarkable, but for all of his detailed drawings and scientific inquiry he didn't even designate a lymph node for himself.

If we could take a microscopic bus tour of the body, beginning with the brain, we find that our human anatomy contains more names than a New York subway wall.



In the post-central gyrus, we see the sulcus of Rolando (not to be confused with an order in the Catholic Church). Traveling further we come across the island of Reil and the Sylvian fissure (no relation to the San Andreas fault). Sliding out through the brain stem we pass by Clark's column, the column of Goll and the column of Burdach.

Nearby in the inner ear, we run into

Jacobson, Jacobson and Jacobson (not a law firm or an insurance company), but Jacobson's canal, Jacobson's nerve and Jacobson's plexus. On the outer ear we ponder Valsalva's muscle, Valsalva's ligament and what could pass for the name of a medieval knight, the great incisure of Valsalva.

Moving laterally from the ear to the eye, inside the iris we discover three membranes named Descement's, Duddell's and Demour's (Parisian night clubs) and passing through the pupil we glance up and gaze at the zonnule of Zinn (possibly an incantation canted by an eastern guru). Pressing on to the vitreous humour, we see Cloquet's canal, Stilling's canal and Hannover's canal (renown for its trout fishing). Near the lamin cribrosa is Mariotte's blind spot (everybody has one, Mariotte was no exception).

Heading down the esophagus, we pause to inspect an interesting group of cartilages in the larynx that reminds you of the front line of the Chicago Bears — Merkel, Luschke, Meyer, Wrisberg and Santorini.

As we head to the heart, we journey near Gibson's muscle and Zang's space (sorry no vacancy).

Inside the septum of the heart, we ponder Kent's bundle (he was really loaded!), Purkinje's fibres and the bundle of His. (How about Hers?) Heading out by way of the superior vena cava, we see Bezold's nerves, Lower's tubercle and the node of Keith and Flack.

Proceeding due south toward the stomach above the rectus abdominis, we find the arch of Haller, Morris's kidney box, the ampulla of Vater (one of Darth Vader's distant cousins) and Wirsung's duct (I could make a "wise-quack" about it, but I'll refrain).

In the large intestine, we inspect Deaver's window (fully energy efficient), the crypt of Lieborkuhn (perpetual care) and Lane's kinks.

Winding up our tour we stop by the pouch of Douglas (made in Japan), to view Frankenhauser's ganglion and a small commercial district in the urinary bladder which includes Flint's arcade, Lieutaud's trigone and Mercier's bar.

With all of these distinct, quaint names to help us remember our anatomy, I believe we could save a lot of time and money by having anatomy courses in medical schools taught by "good ole country boys" with a good sense of direction. That way we wouldn't have to shell out so much money for a bunch of people with some extra letters behind their names to identify their "pedigree" who can't even speak the King's English.

"All right, boys, if yer trying to get to Darwin's tubercule from Bottcher's ganglion, you're gonna have to pass right by the columns of Continnius and Reissner's membrane. Now while you're on that path take that forked nerve in the membrane down to Siebenmann's canal. If you meander along at a donkey's pace until you come to Siebenmann's canal, which is about the distance of a horse hair to Gottstein's process you'll be plum smack in the middle of Breshet's hiatus which ain't more than a tobacco spit from Nuel's space."

If all of these names begin to run together in your mind and you feel like you're reading a Who's Who directory instead of studying the human body, just think how preferable this method is to the way the government would handle it if it poked its long bureaucratic nose into this naming process. After about a dozen feasibility studies and a year's worth of hearings, caucuses and committee meetings, the federal boys would come out with a six volume report on anatomical classification and instead of the almost lyrical sounding Bigelow's septum femoris we would have sterile, cold labels like component part 1478-2A 2293 i-78b. . .021.

CLASS NOTES

SCHOOL OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES

Department of Medical Record Administration

Melissa Beaver, '75, is the director of medical records at Doctors Hospital in Augusta. She was named "1981 Outstanding Department Head". She served as vice president of the Georgia Medical Record Association.

Ellen Ruvo, '79, is the director of medical records administration at St. Luke's Hospital in Jacksonville, Fla.

Marcia Benson, '80, serves as director of the medical records department and coordinator of quality assurance and utilization review for Grover Manor Hospital in Revere, Mass.

Nancy Stone Brown, '80, had a baby girl in November.

Elizabeth Dunn, '80, is the assistant administrator of the medical records department at Talmadge Hospital in Augusta.

Ann Harrington, '81, married Alan Bruni. She is the director of the medical records department and coordinator of quality assurance at Everglades Memorial Hospital in Pahokee, Fla.

Barbara "Babs" Jeter, '81, is the medical records director at Bulloch Memorial Hospital in Statesboro.

Shay Thompson, '81, is the assistant director of medical records at St. Joseph Hospital in Savannah.

Sheryl Venable, '81, works in the medical records department at Talmadge Hospital in Augusta.

Diane White, '81, works in the medical records department at University Hospital in Augusta.

Deborah Yonker, '81, works in the medical records department at Talmadge Hospital in Augusta.

SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY

Phillip H. Miller, '73 (June), is on the board of directors of the Southeastern US Society of the American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry. Miller is the president of the Martinez-Evans Rotary Club and sings in a barbershop quartet. He writes that he still enjoys old cars.

Douglas P. Clepper, '73 (June), is an active member of the American Academy of Implant Dentistry. He opened new offices in Augusta in December, 1981. Through July, 1981, he had a fellowship with the Academy of General Dentistry.

George Woo, '75, entered a private general practice of dentistry in 1979. Woo will serve on a GDA liasion committee in 1982-1983.

Stanely A. Stein, '77, announces the birth of his second son, Benjamin, who was born on Feb. 13. His oldest son, Joshua, is three years old.

Thomas R. Cook, III, '77 (Oct), is selling a private practice of general dentistry in Athens to begin a four-year residency in oral surgery at Duke University Medical Center in Durham, N.C.

Fred Hedrick, '77, lives in Conyers and has a private general practice. Hedrick has one son, Aubrey, who is two years old.

Kathy Call Smith, '78, is supervisor of the Children and Youth Clinic since 1979. She has a two-year-old girl, Lauren. She is associated with **Doug Clepper**, '81. She enjoys running and keeping up with her old classmates.

Paul W. Giddings, '80, is completing the last year of a GP residency at Medical University of South Carolina in Charleston. He has one daughter, Allison (Allie) Bowman.

David Allan Allison, '80, will complete an endodontics program at Boston University in June and will then set up an endodontic practice in Columbus, Ga.

Ronald C. Smiley, '81, has opened offices for the practice of family dentistry in Savannah and Hilton Head Island, S.C.

SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

Eugene Norman Bruker, '62, has worked in the pharmaceutical industry for 20 years. He is the top producer in the Charlotte district.

S. C. Wong, '75, works at McMaster University Health Sciences Center in Hamilton, Ontario.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Robert E. Ridgway, '32, has had a general practice in Royston for 40 years. He is now semi-retired and living in Boca Raton, Fla., from October to May. He has a son who is an attorney, three daughters and 10 grandchildren. He enjoys playing golf.

Charles Lewis Ridley, Jr., '42, retired several years ago after 28 years in general surgery. His son, Charles L. Ridley, III, M.D. is an intern at the University of Maryland Medical School Hospital.

Glenn E. Seymour, '43, is the past president of the Dougherty County Medical Society and the past chief of surgery at Phoebe Putney Memorial Hospital in Albany.

Cecil R. Reinstein, '51, has served for 20 years in the public health service. He is a consultant to the mental health clinic and he is the state medical examiner for Garfield County. He and his wife, Edna, live in Enid, Okla. They have two sons, Paul Reid and Donald Cecil.

Harold S. Ramos, '54, is a professor of medicine at Emory University School of Medicine in Atlanta. He is the chief of medicine and the director of medical education at Crawford Long Hospital in Atlanta.

Clarence W. Rawson, Jr., '55, is one of two orthopedic advisors for the state's crippled children's program. Rawson has two sons at the University of Georgia; Scott, a junior and David, a freshman. He and his wife, Marcia, live in Savannah.

Charles Ray, '56, has been named to Who's Who in three areas: Middle West, America, the World. He is a certified clinical engineer and is certified for the American Board of Neurological Surgery. He is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and the Royal Society of Health in London.

Roslyn Seligman, '61, is completing a term as president of the Ohio Psychiatric Association. She is the first woman to hold that office.

Gordon J. Rafool, '68, is a fellow of the American Board of Family Practice, the chairman of the insurance committee for the Polk County Medical Association and a member of the board of directors for the Visiting Nurses Association. His hobbies include numismatics, tennis and cycling.

Ron Roper, '68, is currently practicing urology in Marietta. He serves as chief of surgery at Kennestone Hospital and secretary to the Georgia Urological Association. He is on the clinical faculty at Emory University School of Medicine. He and his wife, Sandy, have three children; Brian, Jennifer, and Craig.

Larry Hudson, '75, has joined **Tovio Egon Rist**, '70, in a dermatology practice in Knoxville, Tenn.

G. David Volpitto, '75, is an anesthesiologist at University Hospital in Augusta.

Linda Roberts, '76, is a diplomat of the American Board of Anesthesiology. She is an instructor in anesthesiology at the University of Utah Medical Center and assistant chief of anesthesiology at Shriners' Hospital for Crippled Children in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Jean Hart Robinson, '77, married M. Steed Robinson last year in Augusta. The Robinsons will move to Biloxi, Miss., where she will work at the USAF Medical Center at Keesler Air Force Base. She will be one of six staff psychiatrists at Keesler.

Donald C. Wade, '79, plans to enter emergency medicine. He did his internship at Tripler Army Medical Center in Hawaii. Presently, he is second brigadier surgeon at Fort Polk, La. with a patient population of 3,500. He has been awarded the overseas ribbon, the Army achievement medal, the expert field medical badge and the ACLS card.

Phillip deJarnett, '80, will finish a residency in anesthesiology in June, 1983. He is on the anesthesiology housestaff at Oakland Memorial Hospital in Dallas, Texas. He married Sally Kinsey last March.

W. Reid Grimes, '80, is a surgery resident in Shreveport, La.

Michael Loar, '80, is in his second year of family practice residency in Portland, Ore. His wife, Lorie, MCG nursing graduate, works part time as a pediatric nurse and full time as a mother to their son, Jesse.

SCHOOL OF NURSING

Jerre Kannon Bilbo, '75, and her husband, Dr. Thomas E. Biblo, live in Saraland, Ala. She teaches nursing in the associate degree program at Mobile College and is working toward her masters from the University of Alabama in Birmingham. Her husband is an assistant professor at Mobile College in Mobile, Ala.

Majorie Bartels DesRosier, '75, is an assistant professor in nursing at Ohio Wesleyan University. Her husband, Dr. John P. DesRosier, teaches microbiology at the same university. They have one daughter, Katie, who is almost two years old. Before moving to Ohio, she lived in Seattle, Wash., where she earned her masters in nursing from the University of Washington.

Charlene Jenkins, '75, is a nurse clinician for the Richmond County Health Department. She lives in Augusta.

Nancy Hein Simpson, '75, lives in Loudon, Tenn., with her husband who farms small grain and raises sheep. Nancy worked as a night supervisor in a 50-bed hospital in Loudon. She assumed clinical specialist responsibilities in January in the hospital's new ICU-CCU unit. Their first child, a girl, was born in October.

Rhonda Dilleshaw Hattaway, '75, worked at Columbus College in Columbus, Georgia, from 1977 to 1980 as an instructor in mental health nursing. Since May, 1980, she has been home with Leah Catherine, her first child. She and her husband, Terry, live in Columbus.

Judith A. Hughes, '76, is enrolled in the graduate program in family health nursing at Clemson University. She was formerly director of nursing at Angel Community Hospital in Franklin, N.C., for four and a half years.

June Marchant Williams, '76, and her husband have three children. Vicki is a senior medical student at MCG, Cindy teaches at Dodge County High School and Gina is a predentistry student at the University of Georgia. Her husband is the co-commissioner for Telfair County.

David F. Marr, '77, is the assistant director of nursing at Cleveland State Community Hospital in Cleveland, Tenn. He served as an instructor of nursing at Cleveland State Community College before taking his present position. He has two children; Andy, 3, and Katie, 5 months.

Ann Rutherford, '77, is an associate professor at Luther College in Rochester, Minn., for the baccalaureate nursing program. Before she was appointed to this position, she worked as a staff nurse at Medical College of Virginia in Richmond. She also served as a Presbyterian missionary and nursing instructor in Zaire, Africa.

Laurene Barrett McAfee, '77, has moved to Cartersville. She is the clinical coordinator for thoracic surgery at Crawford Long Hospital in Atlanta.

Mary L. Barnwell, '77, has been reassigned from chief of nursing service at the VA Medical Center in Fort Wayne, Indiana to chief of nursing service at the VA Medical Center in Salem, Va. The Salem VA Medical Center is a very large, complex facility with more than 650 nursing staff employees.

Mary H. Johnson, '78, received a MSN from Georgia State University in 1980. She was recently named the clincial coordinator of emergency/outpatient services at Floyd Medical Center in Rome.

Patricia Black Osbon, '78, is a clinical assistant to three otolaryngologists in Augusta. Her husband, Reggie, is a medical student at MCG.

Leanne Rickling, '79, will marrry Thomas Lampone this summer. Lampone is a third-year medical student at the American University of the Caribbean. Rickling was chosen for the Humana Crisis Team for 1981. She is a relief charge nurse for a 72-bed surgical-orthopedic floor. Her future plans include working with her husband who is starting his new practice and eventually starting a family.

Cynthia Smith Christian, '79, is currently enrolled in the masters program in parent/child nursing at MCG. She is married to Paul Christian.

H. Jeannine Arline, '80, married Walter Wilson in December. She works at St. Joseph Hospital in Augusta.

DECEASED

Alexander Kaye, '21, Old Westbury, NY
Willard R. Golsan, '27, Macon
Albert G. LeRoy, '33, Thomson
R. Roy McCollum, Jr., '35, Kingsland
Anthony C. Adonzio, '36, West Pittston, Pa.
Calder B. Clay, Jr., '46, Macon
John Sims, '47, Fort Pierce, Fla.
James W. Watkins, '48, Stone Mountain
Edwin W. Allen, Jr., '51, Milledgeville
Francis M. Lindsey, '56, Warner Robins
Frank F. Thompson, Jr., '57, Clinton, S.C.
William H. Frierson, Jr., '61, Dunedin, Fla.
Morgan Alton Cowan, '65, Macon
Jobyna S. Mims, '74, Starkville, Miss.

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